1967

Business in Nebraska # 272 - May 1967

Dorothy Switzer
University of Nebraska-Lincoln Bureau of Business Research

E. L. Burgess
University of Nebraska-Lincoln Bureau of Business Research

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA NEWS

BUSINESS IN NEBRASKA

Number 272, May 1967

Prepared by the Bureau of Business Research, College of Business Administration

NEBRASKA RURAL LABOR FORCE REPLACEMENT

Nebraska has the lowest rural labor replacement ratio of any state in the nation, according to figures recently made available on the potential supply and replacement of rural males of labor force age for the decade 1960-70. Nebraska's low ratio, 137, means that if there were no net migration to or from the rural population in the decade, and if the number of job openings were to remain approximately the same as in 1960, about 73 percent of the young men reaching working age would find economic opportunities by replacing older men in the rural population (100 divided by 137). Thus only 27 percent of the young men in rural Nebraska would be dependent on an increase in rural job openings or would have to move to urban places to find work.

This state's highly advantageous position may be better appreciated by comparison with figures for the United States as a whole in which the replacement ratio of 177 means that nationally only 56 percent of rural young men reaching working age would find jobs by replacing older men in the population, and that 44 percent would have to find other opportunities. Among the states, the rural replacement ratios ranged from Nebraska's low, 137, to the highest rural replacement ratio, 284, in Alaska.

The region in which Nebraska is located, the West North Central, had the lowest rural replacement measures of any of the regions, but the regional ratio was 146, nine points above the Nebraska ratio.

Nebraska deviated from the national finding that replacement ratios and rates for the rural farm male population were somewhat lower than those for the total rural and for rural nonfarm males. In this state, the ratio for farm males was 140, 3 points above the ratio for all rural males and 5 above the ratio for nonfarm males. Nebraska ranked 16th from the lowest in the rural farm replacement ratio in contrast to the lowest in the total rural group, and second from the lowest in the rural nonfarm group. This appears to indicate that not as much migration took place from the Nebraska farm population prior to 1960 as in many states, and not as much as from the nonfarm rural population of the state. Also, the 1960 Census distribution of age groups showed a larger percentage of young adults in the farm population of the state than in the nonfarm, which would tend to raise the rural farm replacement ratio.

Data have been made available not only for the state as a whole, but also for nine economic regions into which the state has been divided, and for each of the counties. Analysis is thus made of the entire rural population so that comparisons can be made of two rather different rural populations - males living on Nebraska farms and males living in rural nonfarm areas.

Two measures are employed in making these comparisons: (1) Replacement ratios, the number of expected entrants per 100 expected departures from the working ages, and (2) replacement rates, the expected percentage increase in (Continued on page 4)

TABLE I
NUMBER OF NEBRASKA RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE GROUP IN 1960 AND ENTRANTS AND DEPARTURES TO 1970

(Thousands)
Nebraska Males Age Group 20-64

Nebraska Areas	Total Rural				Rural Nonfarm				Rural Farm				Percentage	
	Number 1960	Entrants 1960-70	Departures 1960-70	Net Number	Number 1960	Entrants 1960-70	Departures 1960-70	Net Number	Number 1960	Entrants 1960-70	Departures 1960-70	Net Number	Rural Nonfarm	Rural Farm
Sand Hills	14.1	4.8	3.6	15.3	5.7	2.0	1.7	6.0	8.3	2.7	1.9	9.1	40.5	59.5
North Platte River	13.3	4.9	3.2	15.0	6.9	2.4	1.7	7.6	6.4	2.5	1.5	7.4	51.0	49.0
Central Nebraska	42.0	15.6	11.4	46.2	18.6	6.6	5.1	20.1	23.5	9.0	6.3	26.2	43.3	56.7
Republican River	15.2	5.3	4.2	16.3	7.0	2.4	2.0	7.4	8.2	2.9	2.2	8.9	45.4	54.6
So. Central Nebr.	22.3	7.6	6.3	23.6	10.8	3.5	3.1	11.2	11.5	4.2	3.1	12.6	46.6	53.4
Central Mo. Valley - N.E. Nebraska	19.4	7.2	5.3	21.3	8.5	2.9	2.3	9.1	10.9	4.3	2.8	12.4	41.8	58.2
Central Mo. Valley - S.E. Nebraska	19.1	6.5	5.1	20.5	8.9	3.0	2.3	9.6	10.1	3.5	2.8	10.8	47.3	52.7
Lincoln SMSA	6.6	1.8	1.3	7.1	4.8	1.2	.8	5.2	1.8	.6	.5	1.9	73.2	26.8
Omaha SMSA	10.4	4.0	1.6	12.8	8.8	3.4	1.2	11.0	1.5	.6	.4	1.7	86.7	13.3
Totals[1]	162.4	57.7	42.0	178.1	80.0	27.4	20.2	87.2	82.2	30.3	21.5	91.0	48.9	51.1
Nebr. Males 18-64	169.9	64.2	42.0	192.1	84.0	30.0	20.3	93.7	85.9	34.2	21.7	98.4	48.8	51.2
Nebr. Males 18 & 19	7.7	6.5	.2	14.0	4.0	2.6	.1	6.5	3.7	3.9	.1	7.5	46.4	53.6

[1]Rounding affects totals in some columns.
Source: Potential Supply and Replacement of Rural Males of Labor Force Age, 1960-70, Economic Research Service, U.S.D.A.

Business Summary

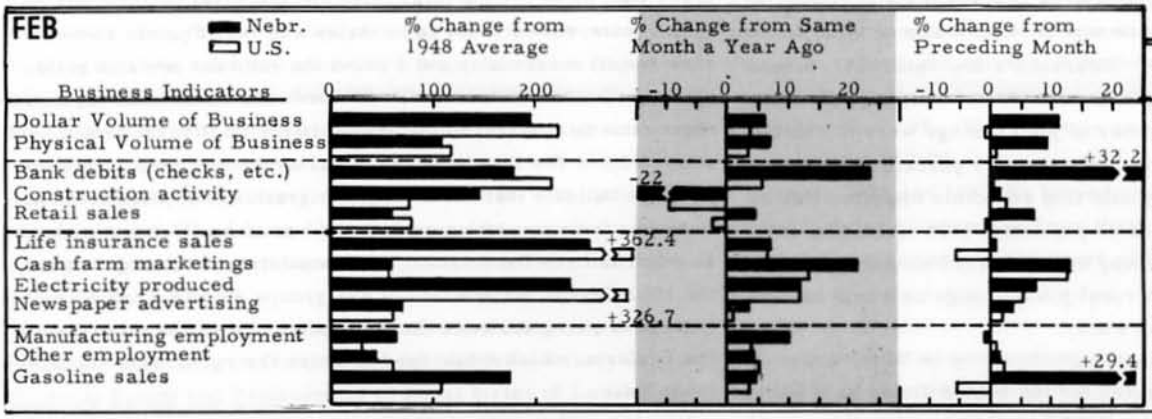
Dollar volume of business in Nebraska in February was up 6.0% from a year ago. The U.S. dollar volume increased 3.8%. Physical volume increased from a year ago 6.5% in Nebraska and 3.4% in the United States. From February to March, 1967 the dollar volume rose 11.3% in Nebraska and declined 0.6% in the United States. For this same period the physical volume rose 9.3% in Nebraska and increased 0.6% in the United States. In Nebraska, construction (-22%) was the only activity below year-ago levels. Bank debits had the greatest increase with 23.5%.

Nebraska's retail sales in March were 9.9% above the year-ago level. Hard goods increased 1.8% mainly as a result of a 23.1% increase in farm equipment sales. Soft goods increased 12.1% with all three soft goods categories (food stores, service stations and miscellaneous stores) having increases of about 12% over last year. Automobile sales was the only category lower than last year - mainly as a result of low activity in the smaller cities and rural counties.

Unadjusted city indexes of business activity increased in 16 of the 22 reporting cities over March, 1966. The state index increased 3.9% from last year.

All figures on this page are adjusted for seasonal changes, which means that the month-to-month ratios are relative to the normal or expected changes. Figures in Chart I (except the first line) are adjusted where appropriate for price changes. Gasoline sales for Nebraska are for road use only; for the United States they are production in the previous month. E. L. BURGESS

I. NEBRASKA and the UNITED STATES



II. PHYSICAL VOLUME OF BUSINESS
% of 1948 Average

Month	Nebr. 1966-67	U.S. 1966-67
Feb.	194.0	207.6
Mar.	193.9	210.3
Apr.	190.3	209.0
May	186.5	206.0
June	198.0	209.9
July	197.7	210.5
Aug.	197.8	208.4
Sept.	194.8	208.6
Oct.	190.6	209.2
Nov.	185.2	207.3
Dec.	194.2	209.6
Jan.	189.1	213.4
Feb.	206.7	214.6

III. RETAIL SALES for Selected Cities. Total, Hard Goods, and Soft Goods Stores. Hard Goods include automobile, building material, furniture, hardware, equipment. Soft Goods include food, gasoline, department, clothing, and miscellaneous stores.

MAR City	No. of Reports*	Per Cent of Same Month a Year Ago: Total	Hard Goods	Soft Goods	Per Cent of Preceding Month: Total	MAR City	No. of Reports*	Per Cent of Same Month a Year Ago: Total	Hard Goods	Soft Goods	Per Cent of Preceding Month: Total
THE STATE	830	109.9	101.8	112.1	103.0	Fremont	28	96.0	95.1	96.7	102.1
						Fairbury	23	104.0	108.5	100.3	104.5
Omaha	88	98.8	94.9	102.1	101.3	Norfolk	32	108.3	112.2	105.0	101.7
Lincoln	78	108.9	108.9	108.9	98.6	Scottsbluff	34	96.5	89.3	102.7	91.0
Grand Island	32	126.0	109.7	140.7	119.3	Columbus	25	113.8	112.3	115.6	109.1
Hastings	29	94.7	96.0	93.6	98.0	McCook	19	105.2	97.0	113.8	107.3
North Platte	19	117.5	125.6	111.8	106.4	York	30	102.0	90.0	111.7	109.8

IV. RETAIL SALES, Other Cities and Rural Counties

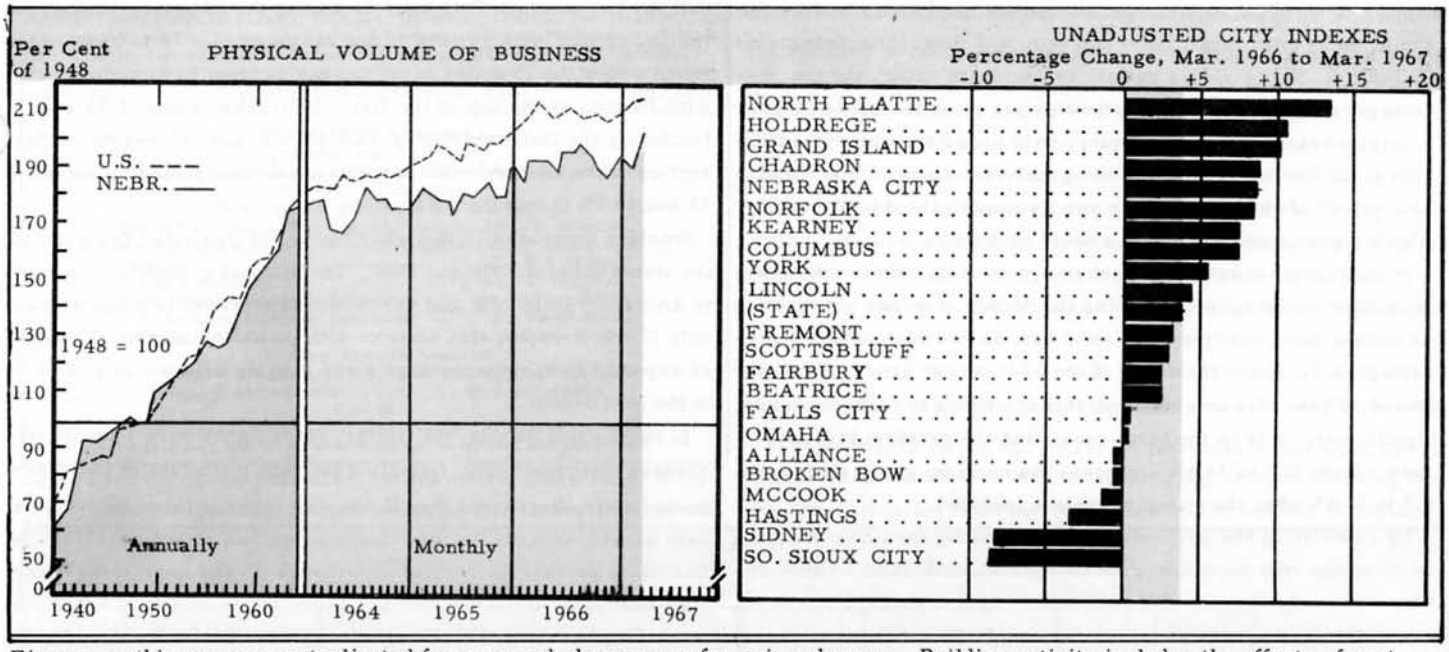
MAR Locality	No. of Reports*	Per Cent of Same Month A Year Ago	Per Cent of Preceding Month
Kearney	20	117.5	101.8
Alliance	29	133.2	119.1
Nebraska City	21	99.4	123.6
Broken Bow	16	111.3	99.2
Falls City	16	104.6	105.9
Holdrege	19	105.4	103.1
Chadron	24	97.0	97.5
Beatrice	18	129.9	142.4
Sidney	25	98.7	108.4
So. Sioux City	13	113.9	115.4
Antelope	12	116.2	124.5
Cass	23	105.3	106.5
Cuming	13	103.5	102.3
Sand Hills**	24	118.8	101.4
Dodge***	13	109.0	87.7
Franklin	10	113.0	105.0
Holt	15	110.0	94.3
Saunders	16	103.6	106.0
Thayer	9	100.7	95.2
Misc. Counties	57	114.7	102.5

*Not including liquor stores ***Outside Principal City

V. RETAIL SALES, by Subgroups, for the State and Major Divisions

MAR Type of Store	Per Cent of Same Month a Year Ago: Nebraska	Omaha and Lincoln	Other Cities	Rural Counties
ALL STORES****	109.9	105.1	109.7	114.8
Selected Services	104.5	101.6	107.4	104.5
Food stores	112.7	106.4	117.1	114.7
Groceries and meats	116.2	103.7	126.3	118.6
Eating and drinking pl.	107.5	111.5	103.0	107.9
Dairies and other foods	107.6	107.2	104.4	111.3
Equipment	105.0	104.6	100.2	110.1
Building material	101.7	93.7	104.4	107.1
Hardware dealers	100.8	90.6	105.8	105.9
Farm equipment	123.1	153.1	104.0	112.2
Home equipment	101.3	98.3	91.4	114.1
Automotive stores	103.4	105.9	101.5	102.8
Automotive dealers	97.8	103.8	99.5	90.0
Service stations	113.0	114.0	109.2	115.7
Miscellaneous stores	111.2	103.5	109.1	121.1
General merchandise	103.1	98.8	96.4	114.2
Variety stores	123.4	122.9	119.9	127.5
Apparel stores	111.7	97.2	117.3	120.5
Luxury goods stores	119.8	112.4	110.1	136.9
Drug stores	107.9	106.4	105.7	111.5
Other stores	117.1	98.6	122.6	130.2
Liquor stores	105.4	104.6	104.1	108.1

****Not including Selected Services and Liquor Stores



Figures on this page are not adjusted for seasonal changes nor for price changes. Building activity includes the effects of past as well as present building permits, on the theory that not all building is completed in the month the permit is issued. E. L. B.

VI. CITY BUSINESS INDICATORS

MAR

Per Cent of Same Month a Year Ago

State or City	City Index	Bank Debits	Building Activity	Retail Sales	Electricity Consumed	Gas Consumed	Water Pumped	Postal Receipts	Newspaper Advertising
The State	103.9	102.2	78.9	109.9	107.2	99.5	106.4	112.2	99.8
Beatrice	102.6	104.4	34.1	129.9	117.2	105.9	44.3	102.7	97.6
Omaha	100.4	103.8	81.7	98.8	105.5	97.8	101.3	113.0	93.1
Lincoln	104.6	103.4	79.7	108.9	107.4	101.9	105.8	120.6	92.7
Grand Island	110.1	107.7	68.0	126.0	113.3	110.4	113.4	99.0	- -
Hastings	96.4	105.2	80.8	94.7	98.7	101.0	112.4	91.3	91.2
Fremont	103.2	102.4	57.1	96.0	121.2	NA	113.4	100.8	NA
North Platte	113.3	110.5	104.4	117.5	103.4	85.5	120.7	124.8	130.4
Kearney	107.5	100.2	33.7	117.5	107.2	102.6	138.7	112.6	NA
Scottsbluff	103.0	92.4	112.1	96.5	106.5	89.8	124.6	120.2	97.0
Norfolk	108.5	88.2	48.5	108.3	108.1	108.1	109.5	124.2	114.5
Columbus	107.5	108.9	62.3	113.8	107.8	101.5	125.2	102.6	110.6
McCook	98.6	96.4	27.6	105.2	108.0	84.9	NA	114.6	NA
Sidney	91.6	106.4	780.4	98.7	84.1	85.9	88.2	87.8	NA
Alliance	99.4	79.0	69.5	133.2	99.5	94.9	100.9	132.4	102.1
Nebraska City	108.8	116.7	32.6	99.4	104.9	115.7	115.8	105.9	NA
So. Sioux City	91.4	NA	78.2	113.9	136.8	69.0	NA	104.6	NA
York	105.4	108.9	140.9	102.0	117.3	105.4	NA	98.4	-
Falls City	100.5	93.7	78.7	104.6	107.8	109.5	101.0	102.8	93.5
Fairbury	102.6	94.5	17.5	104.0	114.1	114.4	107.1	102.5	96.7
Holdrege	110.7	130.9	371.4	105.4	92.1	108.4	108.1	115.5	NA
Chadron	108.9	123.2	79.2	97.0	114.8	92.5	116.7	115.0	NA
Broken Bow	99.4	137.4	50.5	111.3	103.6	97.1	115.0	84.2	85.4

MAR

Per Cent of Preceding Month (Unadjusted)

State or City	City Index	Bank Debits	Building Activity	Retail Sales	Electricity Consumed	Gas Consumed	Water Pumped	Postal Receipts	Newspaper Advertising
The State	107.4	94.4	105.6	121.6	101.9	83.5	122.6	100.7	124.3
Beatrice	103.2	122.3	74.3	168.9	82.0	75.1	106.6	105.7	118.6
Omaha	114.8	80.1	128.5	119.3	106.1	83.4	118.3	124.1	115.5
Lincoln	98.0	80.7	95.1	115.9	96.1	77.2	134.0	86.1	114.6
Grand Island	110.6	115.0	89.0	139.7	107.3	95.2	116.4	103.8	- - -
Hastings	115.8	110.0	129.3	115.3	84.9	77.0	121.3	116.4	182.9
Fremont	114.8	108.1	123.3	120.1	107.6	NA	127.9	105.6	NA
North Platte	112.3	106.1	99.5	125.2	92.1	93.8	133.4	118.4	159.0
Kearney	109.3	111.9	90.2	119.9	75.3	98.9	157.3	117.1	NA
Scottsbluff	110.2	113.2	122.8	106.9	111.2	91.1	166.4	109.5	82.8
Norfolk	116.8	120.3	83.2	119.7	108.9	78.3	125.1	122.4	118.2
Columbus	119.3	120.3	113.2	129.1	107.2	66.1	142.0	114.5	133.5
McCook	94.1	107.1	79.0	127.5	96.3	72.5	NA	94.1	NA
Sidney	101.9	105.7	70.5	128.9	89.5	73.2	110.5	117.8	NA
Alliance	114.3	104.2	68.1	143.9	88.3	84.3	136.9	128.1	136.5
Nebraska City	98.8	107.2	76.8	145.9	93.7	95.4	91.9	108.2	NA
So. Sioux City	93.8	41.8	87.9	136.3	114.7	87.7	NA	84.9	NA
York	104.3	122.2	95.4	130.0	100.8	75.9	100.5	102.8	-
Falls City	114.4	117.6	72.1	124.5	105.1	94.1	117.2	120.2	117.8
Fairbury	112.8	112.2	99.5	123.2	101.2	94.2	141.1	118.0	119.6
Holdrege	104.4	112.7	66.7	121.6	92.6	90.7	86.5	148.4	122.6
Chadron	110.0	115.7	83.4	114.7	100.5	94.3	114.7	118.0	NA
Broken Bow	113.4	107.6	573.7	117.8	102.9	70.4	138.6	98.3	125.4

(Continued from first page) the number of males of working age. Thus the replacement ratios and rates are based on the projected survival and retirement from 1960 to 1970 of persons in the working ages at the beginning of the decade and the projected survival of persons who would become of working age during the decade. An assumption of no migration into or out of the specified rural age groups is made in order to illustrate potential rural labor supply.

Figures here reported were published recently in a study done by the Human Resources Branch of the Economic Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The measures used in the study indicate the relationships between the numbers entering and leaving the working ages, and the change in the working-age male population implied by the number of entrants and departures from these age groups.

In this study the classifications of rural population, made up of rural farm and rural nonfarm, correspond to those used in the 1960 Census of Population. The farm population consists of persons living in rural territory on places of 10 or more acres from which sales of farm products amounted to $50 or more in 1959 or on places of less than 10 acres from which sales of farm products amounted to $250 or more in 1959. The rural nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining rural population, consists of persons who live in places of less than 2,500 population. Thus in 54 of the 93 Nebraska counties, the entire population is classified as rural. Counties in this category are indicated with an asterisk in Table III, as it should be kept in mind that the replacement rates and ratios apply to the entire population of counties so designated.

Ratios and rates of replacement are shown only if the data used could be based on a departing population deemed large enough to yield reliable results. They are omitted in all cases from counties where the number of projected departures from the working age was less than 100. For this reason, no ratios were computed in 9 Nebraska counties - Arthur, Banner, Blaine, Grant, Logan, Loup, McPherson, Thomas, and Wheeler. Of the 84 counties computed, only 5 - Adams, Colfax, Hooker, Keya Paha, and Saline - have replacement ratios of less than 100; i.e., ratios which imply that if the number of men of working age is to be maintained, migration into these counties must occur. All other counties had replacement ratios of more than 100 showing that the number of men of working age would increase if none of those reaching this age should migrate from the area.

Thus in the absence of new economic resources or expansion of existing resources, areas of high replacement ratios and rates are those most likely to experience heavy outmigration in the current decade. It may happen, however, that an area with a high replacement ratio is experiencing unusually rapid economic expansion, or there may be deficits of particular types of labor - such as professional or skilled workers - in areas of only modest economic growth even though the local supply of labor of other categories is in substantial surplus.

It may also happen that an area with a moderate ratio may be an area of larger-than-indicated surplus if its economic opportunities are declining. Thus the replacement ratios for the farm population understate the replacement potential in most areas as numbers of farming opportunities decline with increases in size of farms, technological advances, and the inability of young men to find the necessary capital to enter farming.

Although the replacement ratios and rates alone do not contain sufficient information to allow an evaluation of economic trends in an area, they are useful indicators of areas of potential oversupply or undersupply of labor. The implied numbers above the replacement rate are, in effect, the approximate number of rural men for whom additional jobs will have to be found somewhere in the economy in the present decade, either within or outside the area of residence in which they were located in 1960. In general, therefore, the Nebraska county replacement ratios and rates supply the most reliable information available to indicate the degree to which a population group is replacing itself over time.

It is estimated that in the absence of migration, 57,600 young rural males aged 10-19 in 1960 will reach working age in Nebraska during the current decade, and that over 41,800 older males will leave the labor force through death or retirement, giving the state a net increase of 15,800, or 9.7%. Of the total group of entrants to the labor force, 27,300 are in the rural nonfarm group, and 30,300 are in the farm category. Departures from the nonfarm group are estimated at 20,200, leaving a net increase of 7,100, 8.9%, and departures from the farm population, 21,600, with a net increase of 8,700, or 10.6%.

Figures are available for the state for the age group 18-64 as

TABLE II
REPLACEMENT RATIOS[1] AND RATES,[2] MALES IN WORKING AGE GROUP 20-64, 1960-70

Nebraska Areas	Rural		Rural Nonfarm		Rural Farm		Percentage Needing New Job Opportunities[3]		
	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Rural	Rural Nonfarm	Rural Farm
Sand Hills	131	8.1	120	6.1	140	9.5	24	17	29
North Platte River	154	13.0	138	9.4	174	16.9	35	18	43
Central Nebraska	136	9.8	130	8.2	141	11.1	26	23	28
Republican River	125	7.1	117	5.0	133	8.9	20	15	25
South Central Nebraska	120	5.7	110	3.0	129	8.2	17	8	23
Central Mo. Valley-N.E. Nebr.	140	10.6	124	6.7	152	13.7	29	19	34
Central Mo. Valley-S.E. Nebr.	127	7.3	131	8.0	124	6.7	21	23	19
Lincoln SMSA	140	8.0	149	8.2	127	7.5	29	33	20
Omaha SMSA	255	23.3	288	29.4	155	14.1	61	65	35
State as a Whole, Age Group 20-64	137	9.7	135	8.8	140	10.5	27	26	29
State as a Whole, Age Group 18-64	153	13.1	148	11.6	158	14.6	35	32	37
Effect of Males 18 & 19 on Ratios and Rates	+16	+3.4	+7	+2.8	+18	+4.1	+8	+6	+12

[1]Replacement Ratios indicate the number of expected entrants per 100 expected departures among men of working age if none of the men reaching the indicated age should migrate from the area.
[2]Replacement Rates indicate the percentages by which the working-age male population would increase or decrease during the succeeding decade if no net inmigration or outmigration occurred.
[3]Percentage of young rural men now reaching working age, who must find new job opportunities or go elsewhere.
Source: Same as Table I.

Published three times in January, February, September, October, and December, and twice in other months, by the University of Nebraska Office of Publications, Nebraska Hall, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508. Second class postage paid at Lincoln, Nebraska.

Vol. 46 Lincoln, Nebr., May 17, 1967 No. 26

BUSINESS IN NEBRASKA
published monthly by the
University of Nebraska College of Business Administration
Dr. C. S. Miller, Dean
BUREAU OF BUSINESS RESEARCH
309-10 Social Science Building, City Campus, Lincoln, Nebraska
Member, Associated University Bureaus of Business and Economic Research

Director — Dr. E. S. Wallace
Research Associate — Dr. Edward L. Hauswald
Field Director, Economic Education — Mr. William Gillies
Assistant, Economic Education — Mr. David Smith
Editorial Assistant — Mrs. Dorothy Switzer

Graduate Research Assistants
David Beveridge, Loren Hubbell
Vasso Economopoulos, Fred Schroeder
Paul Shin

BUSINESS IN NEBRASKA is issued as a public service of the University and mailed free upon request. Material published herein may be reprinted with proper credit.

well as for the 20-64 year olds, but the researchers found it impossible to provide county data including the 18 and 19 year-old indication of labor supply and replacement would be available if the younger persons were included since most males who do not go on to college begin working at about age 18, and because many persons have already migrated from the rural population by age 20. Nebraska migration figures show, however, that migration of the 18 and 19-year-olds has slowed appreciably in the past few years. This decline has been attributed to the fact that many more young men are going to college and most of them are attending institutions of higher learning located in their home state.

Working males in Nebraska in the age groups 20-64 are almost evenly divided between rural farm and rural nonfarm, the former constituting only slightly more than 51 percent. Among the 18 and 19 year olds, the rural farm percentage is higher, almost 54 percent.

In replacement ratios and rates, all Nebraska areas show an increase in the number of men of working age if none reaching this age should migrate from the area. Data on the number of males in

TABLE III
RURAL, RURAL-NONFARM AND RURAL-FARM MALES, 20-64
REPLACEMENT RATIOS AND RATES, NEBRASKA COUNTIES, 1960-70

	Replacement Ratios[1]			Replacement Rates[2]			Percentages, Nonreplacement[3]				Replacement Ratios[1]			Replacement Rates[2]			Percentages, Nonreplacement[3]		
	Total Rural	Rural Non-farm	Rural Farm	Total Rural	Rural Non-farm	Rural Farm	Total Rural	Rural Non-farm	Rural Farm		Total Rural	Rural Non-farm	Rural Farm	Total Rural	Rural Non-farm	Rural Farm	Total Rural	Rural Non-farm	Rural Farm
Nebraska	137	135	140	9.7	8.8	13.9				Howard*	153	188	137	13.3	17.5	10.4	34.7	46.8	27.0
Adams	83	57	116	-5.2	-14.1	4.7	-21.9#	-75.4#	13.8	Jefferson	113	128	106	3.8	7.2	1.9	11.5	21.9	5.7
Antelope*	125	106	138	7.3	1.9	11.1	20.0	5.7	27.5	Johnson*	122	113	133	6.3	4.0	8.5	18.1	11.5	25.0
Arthur*	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Kearney*	134	138	129	8.5	9.7	7.2	25.4	27.5	22.5
Banner*	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Keith	140	159	125	10.1	15.7	6.1	28.6	37.1	22.5
Blaine*	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Keya Paha*	96	- -	- -	-.9	- -	- -	-4.1	- -	- -
Boone*	124	113	132	7.4	4.4	9.5	19.4	11.5	24.3	Kimball	208	- -	- -	18.1	- -	- -	51.9	- -	- -
Box Butte	142	- -	130	9.9	- -	8.2	29.6	- -	23.1	Knox*	133	112	150	9.5	4.3	12.7	24.8	10.7	33.3
Boyd*	143	120	161	12.4	6.3	16.7	30.1	16.7	37.9	Lancaster	140	149	127	8.0	8.2	7.5	28.6	32.9	21.3
Brown*	111	96	- -	3.1	-1.0	- -	10.0	-4.1	- -	Lincoln	146	140	152	10.8	9.4	12.1	31.5	28.6	34.2
Buffalo	166	199	131	18.0	26.2	8.7	39.8	8.3	23.7	Logan*	- -	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Burt*	120	119	123	6.1	5.7	6.7	16.7	16.0	18.7	Loup*	- -	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Butler*	136	113	162	10.1	4.2	15.7	26.5	10.5	38.3	McPherson*	- -	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Cass	138	143	133	9.6	10.5	8.5	27.5	30.1	28.8	Madison	101	79	136	.3	-6.6	9.7	1.0	-26.1	26.5
Cedar*	155	105	195	15.4	1.6	24.0	35.5	4.8	48.7	Merrick*	126	124	129	7.6	7.1	8.1	20.7	19.4	22.5
Chase*	135	125	151	9.4	6.9	13.0	26.9	20.0	33.8	Morrill*	126	98	167	7.2	-.5	15.1	20.7	-2.0	40.2
Cherry	173	- -	176	15.4	- -	15.7	42.2	- -	42.2	Nance*	103	79	121	.8	-6.2	5.8	6.7	-26.5	17.4
Cheyenne	159	141	179	13.7	9.1	19.7	37.1	29.1	44.1	Nemaha	127	144	112	7.2	11.0	3.7	21.3	30.6	10.7
Clay*	141	133	156	11.6	9.4	15.4	29.1	24.8	35.9	Nuckolls	133	137	130	8.7	10.8	7.6	24.9	27.9	23.1
Colfax	99	71	116	-.2	-9.2	4.2	-1.1	-40.8	13.8	Otoe	112	97	122	3.5	-.7	6.3	10.7	-3.1	19.1
Cuming	133	74	171	8.7	-8.6	16.6	24.8	- -	41.5	Pawnee*	116	119	114	5.1	5.9	4.5	13.8	16.0	13.2
Custer	135	138	134	9.8	10.2	9.5	25.9	27.5	25.4	Perkins*	139	87	206	10.3	-3.9	23.0	28.1	-14.9	51.5
Dakota	157	217	119	13.9	23.1	5.6	36.3	53.9	16.0	Phelps	119	-	124	5.3	- -	6.4	16.0	- -	19.4
Dawes	127	123	131	7.1	6.9	7.3	21.3	19.6	23.7	Pierce*	148	120	175	12.9	5.4	19.6	22.4	16.7	42.9
Dawson	162	187	153	16.0	20.3	14.3	38.3	46.5	34.6	Platte	166	175	160	15.1	16.3	14.3	39.8	42.9	37.5
Deuel*	122	96	- -	6.4	-1.0	- -	18.0	- -	- -	Polk*	114	104	123	4.0	1.4	6.1	12.3	3.5	18.7
Dixon*	123	92	148	7.0	-2.4	14.2	18.7	- -	32.4	Red Willow	129	130	129	8.0	8.1	8.0	22.5	23.1	26.5
Dodge	167	147	191	14.7	10.2	19.9	40.1	32.0	47.6	Richardson	127	138	129	7.3	9.7	5.7	21.3	27.5	16.0
Douglas	245	268	173	27.7	29.8	18.3	59.2	37.3	42.2	Rock*	110	110	-	3.1	3.8	- -	9.1	9.1	- -
Dundy*	164	146	- -	15.4	11.6	-	39.0	31.5	- -	Saline	82	76	88	-5.8	-8.0	-3.8	-21.9	-31.6	-13.6
Fillmore*	120	120	121	5.8	5.5	6.3	16.7	16.7	17.4	Sarpy	271	323	132	19.2	20.7	8.3	63.1	30.9	24.2
Franklin*	126	131	121	7.3	8.2	6.4	10.6	23.7	17.4	Saunders	123	134	115	6.2	8.4	4.6	19.6	24.4	13.1
Frontier*	121	94	148	5.7	-2.1	10.3	34.7	- -	32.4	Scotts Bluff	188	182	194	18.7	18.2	19.3	46.8	45.1	48.5
Furnas*	126	113	147	7.5	3.8	12.7	20.6	11.5	32.0	Seward	144	180	108	11.2	18.2	2.3	31.6	44.5	7.4
Gage	141	142	139	10.0	9.8	10.1	29.0	29.6	28.1	Sheridan*	159	185	133	14.2	20.1	8.0	32.1	46.0	24.9
Garden*	117	- -	103	4.8	- -	.9	15.0	- -	2.9	Sherman*	105	64	131	1.6	-11.6	8.9	4.8	56.2	23.7
Garfield*	114	108	-	4.1	2.9	-	12.3	7.4	- -	Sioux*	105	-	115	1.6	- -	4.6	4.8	- -	13.1
Gosper*	107	- -	82	1.9	- -	-4.9	7.0	- -	-21.9	Stanton*	163	180	154	15.9	18.5	14.4	38.7	44.5	35.1
Grant*	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Thayer*	113	87	152	3.7	-4.3	12.5	11.5	14.9	34.3
Greeley*	140	127	148	11.3	8.3	13.3	28.6	21.3	32.4	Thomas*	- -	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Hall	150	194	118	12.7	18.2	6.1	23.3	48.5	15.3	Thurston*	155	189	116	14.2	21.9	4.5	35.5	47.1	13.8
Hamilton	150	97	173	12.3	-.9	16.4	23.3	-3.1	42.2	Valley*	141	136	147	11.1	10.2	12.0	29.1	26.5	32.0
Harlan*	105	94	118	1.5	-1.9	5.4	4.8	-6.4	15.3	Washington	118	106	126	5.0	1.6	7.4	15.3	5.7	20.6
Hayes*	131	-	142	9.0	-	12.5	23.7	- -	29.6	Wayne	129	- -	126	8.1	- -	7.2	22.5	- -	20.6
Hitchcock*	121	102	151	6.3	.8	14.2	17.4	2.0	33.8	Webster*	126	108	144	7.5	2.4	12.5	20.6	7.4	30.6
Holt	138	95	176	10.3	-1.6	17.3	27.5	-5.0	43.2	Wheeler*	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Hooker*	96	-	- -	-1.4	- -	- -	-4.1	- -	- -	York	151	160	147	12.7	12.5	12.8	33.8	66.2	32.0

[1]Replacement Ratios defined in Table II. [2]Replacement Rates defined in Table II. [3]Percentages of Rural Young Men reaching working age who will NOT be able to find economic opportunities by replacing older men in the rural population. #Minus percentage indicates percentage of entrants needed to replace departures.
*Total 1960 population of the county is "Rural," according to 1960 Census of Population criteria.
Source: Same as Table I. Note: Data insufficient to yield reliable results in 9 counties shown without ratios and rates.

the age group 20-64 in the rural population of the nine areas, the number of entrants, departures, and the net number for the decade are given by total rural, rural nonfarm, and rural farm categories in Table I. Replacement ratios, replacement rates, and the percentages needing new job opportunities are given for each category in each area in Table II. County data under the same headings appear in Table III, in which the great variations in distribution and extent of the rural labor supply among the 84 counties for which figures are available should be noted.

In replacement rate, the percentage by which the working-age population would increase during the decade if no net inmigration or outmigration occurred, the state has, as has been noted, a percentage of 9.7 for rural males of the 20 to 64 age group. When the 18 and 19 year olds are included, this increases to 13.1%, however. Significantly, it is in the farm group that the greatest increase is seen - from 10.5 to 14.6% - whereas the nonfarm group rises from 8.8 to 11.6% when the younger men are included.

By calculating the percentage of rural young men now reaching working age who must now seek new job opportunities or go elsewhere to work, it is found that 27% of the rural youth of Nebraska are in this category (26% for nonfarm and 29% for farm workers) when the 20-64 age group is used. When the 18 and 19 year olds are included, the percentages change to 35% of all rural youth (32% of nonfarm and 37% of farm males) who must be provided with new job openings or they will have to migrate from their home communities to find work.

Basic data, including replacement ratios and rates, shown in the tables accompanying this article are derived from a study entitled Potential Supply and Replacement of Rural Males of Labor Force Age 1960-70, which attempts to approximate potential replacement of the rural population group as constituted at the beginning of the period. For this reason migration to or from the rural areas is not taken into account. Sophisticated techniques were used in computing the replacement measures to fulfill the intent of the study. To make the information more readily usable and more directly applicable to plans for economic growth in specific counties and areas of Nebraska, percentages have been computed by the Bureau of Business Research. It is hoped that the data here presented will be useful to community and regional planning groups.

Total labor force projections for the state for the decades 1960-70 and 1970-80 are also of significance in relation to this study. Nebraska is expected to rank 38th in percentage increase in the present decade, with 17.2% compared to 16.7% for the region and 22% for the nation. This state is among the 25 states ranking in the lower half with growth rates ranging from 10 to 21%. The range among the 25 states in the top half is from 22 to almost 72%, with Nevada at the top of the list. Nebraska is one of 13 states (including the Dakotas, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Minnesota in this section of the country) with percentage increases ranging between 15 and 19.9% in this decade.

Smaller increases in the labor force are projected for each of the states between 1970 and 1980. The national growth is expected to drop from 22 to 18%, and the Nebraska increase is projected as only 12.6%, dropping this state to 45th place. The state is one of 15 expected to show percentage rises ranging between 10 and 14.9 in the next decade.

In the present decade, the number of young workers 14 to 24 increases quite markedly, reflecting the high birth rate in the years immediately after World War II, because many of these individuals have already entered the work force or will do so before 1970. In this same period, the number of workers 25 and over rises much less sharply. In Nebraska, the labor force of ages 14 to 24 is increasing by 63.7%, 1960-70, while workers 24-54 are growing in numbers by only 7.5%.

Between 1970 and 1980 the labor force growth patterns are expected to differ substantially from those described for the present decade. The most marked difference will occur among the younger workers. For the nation, the number of workers 14 to 24 will rise only about one-third as fast as in the previous decade.

In this state, the number of workers of both sexes between the ages 14 to 24 is expected to show a gain of only 13% from 1970-1980, whereas the group aged 24 to 54 will increase by 16.5%. Workers 55 and over are growing in number by 5.7% in the present decade, but this group is expected to show no change in the next decade.

Significant changes in the labor force participation rate are among the projections for Nebraska. In 1960, 55.9% of the total population 14 years of age and over was in the labor force; this is expected to increase to 59.1% in 1970 and to 61.1% in 1980. Projected changes in the labor force in relation to population changes indicate a labor force increase of 17.2% contrasted to a population rise of 10.8%, 1960-1970. In the next decade, however, the labor force is expected to rise only 12.6%, and the population 9%. These and other state projections are shown in Table IV below.

DOROTHY SWITZER

TABLE IV
PROJECTED NEBRASKA POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE CHANGES, 1960-70, 1970-80

Age and Sex	Population (1,000's) 1960	1970	1980	Labor Force 1960	1970	1980	Labor Force as Percentage of Population 1960	1970	1980	Percent Changes 1960-70 Population	1960-70 Labor Force	1970-80 Population	1970-80 Labor Force
					U. S.								
Both sexes, 14 & over	126,277	148,944	173,161	69,877	82,557	100,670	55.3	57.2	58.1	18.0	22.0	16.3	18.1
					West North Central Region								
Both sexes, 14 & over	10,827	11,808	13,179	5,919	6,772	7,774	55.4	57.5	58.8	12.5	16.7	14.5	16.9
					NEBRASKA								
Both sexes, 14 & over	995	1,104	1,204	556	652	735	55.9	59.1	61.1	10.8	17.2	9.0	12.6
Male													
Total, 14 & over	488	537	587	388	424	468	79.5	78.9	79.7	10.1	9.3	9.2	10.3
14-24	102	148	162	64	102	115	62.8	68.5	70.9	44.8	57.9	9.0	12.9
25-54	247	250	286	238	242	277	96.2	96.8	96.6	1.2	1.8	14.6	14.4
55 years & over	139	139	139	86	81	76	61.9	57.9	55.1	.4	-6.2	-.4	-5.2
Female													
Total, 14 & over	508	566	617	168	228	267	33.2	40.3	13.3	11.5	35.5	8.9	17.0
14-24	103	147	158	38	65	74	36.8	44.3	46.8	42.8	71.9	7.9	13.9
25-54	250	250	281	95	116	140	37.8	46.3	50.0	- -	22.3	12.2	21.2
55 years & over	155	170	178	36	48	53	23.2	28.0	29.7	9.2	31.8	4.9	11.0

Source: Monthly Labor Review, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Commerce, October, 1966.